## Nomenclatural Notes on Three Species of Cactaceae from South America

Urs Eggli

Sukkulenten-Sammlung Zürich, Mythenquai 88, CH-8002 Zürich, Switzerland. urs.eggli@gsz.stzh.ch

ABSTRACT. The names Cumulopuntia crassicylindrica (from Peru), Espostoa guentheri (from Bolivia), and Yungasocereus inquisivensis (from Bolivia) are validated here. All had been previously published, but were invalid under Article 33.3 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

Key words: Cactaceae, Cumulopuntia, Espostoa, nomenclature, South America, Yungasocereus.

In the course of preparing a checklist of accepted names of Cactaceae and their synonyms for use in the forthcoming German translation of Anderson (2001), a number of names have been found to be in "current use" despite the fact that they are not validly published under Article 33.3 of the current International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Greuter et al., 2000).

Failures to meet the requirements for valid publication under Article 33.3 of the Code in the context of publishing a new combination are sometimes difficult to establish, and this has been the case for the two names in question, whose combinations were published by F. Ritter: Yungasocereus inquisivensis (Ritter, 1980) and Cumulopuntia crassicylindrica (Ritter, 1981). Both these names are invalid because of missing page numbers in the basionym reference, but were listed as valid by Eggli and Taylor (1991), who used information from Rowley et al. (1982, 1983). In the case of the attempted combination Espostoa guentheri by Buxbaum (1959), its invalid status (because of the missing reference to the basionym) was somewhat cryptically stated (as "comb. subnud.") by Rowley (1961: 16), but was fully indicated by Eggli and Taylor (1991).

In order to validate these names to be available for future use, the necessary combinations are published as follows:

Cumulopuntia crassicylindrica (Rauh & Backeberg) F. Ritter ex Eggli, comb. nov. Basionym: Tephrocactus crassicylindricus Rauh & Backeberg, in Backeberg, Descr. Cact. Nov.: 8. 1956 [1957]. TYPE: Peru. Dept. Arequipa: 1956, W. Rauh K 152 (holotype, HEID not seen). Cumulopuntia crassicylindrica is a poorly known taxon, presently only reported from Dept. Arequipa, Peru, and seems to be known from the type collection only (Iliff, 2002).

Espostoa guentheri (Kupper) Buxbaum ex Eggli, comb. nov. Basionym: *Cephalocereus guentheri* Kupper, Monatsschr. Deutsche Kakt.-Ges. 3: 161–162, 1931. TYPE: Bolivia. Dept. Chuquisaca: 1927, *C. Troll s.n.* (holotype, M not seen).

Espostoa guentheri is reported from the Bolivian departments of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz (Navarro, 1996). It was described on the basis of photographs and a living stem tip sent to Munich by the collector. It is assumed that the living material was preserved at Munich after having died in cultivation, but this has not yet been verified. In the absence of the specimen, the illustration in the protologue (p. 160) might serve as lectotype.

Yungasocereus inquisivensis (Cárdenas) F. Ritter ex Eggli, comb. nov. Basionym: Samaipaticereus inquisivensis Cárdenas, Cactus (Paris) 12(57): 246–247. 1957. TYPE: Bolivia. Dept. La Paz: 1956, M. Cárdenas 5484 (holotype, BOLV not seen; isotype, US not seen).

Yungasocereus inquisivensis is only known from the Bolivian Department La Paz (Navarro, 1996). The holotype specimen supposedly is at BOLV, as a recent survey (by the author and B. E. Leuenberger) of the Cárdenas Cactaceae specimens at LIL did not locate any material of this collection number. A "cotype" (i.e., isotype) is cited for US in the protologue, but the on-line version of the type specimen list at US does not include an entry for this number.

Literature Cited

Anderson, E. F. 2001. The Cactus Family. Timber Press, Portland.

Buxbaum, F. 1959. Die behaartblütigen Cephalienträger Südamerikas. Österr. Bot. Z. 106: 138–158.

Eggli, U. & N. P. Taylor 1991. IOS Index of Names of

Novon 15: 277-278. 2005.

278 Novon

Cactaceae published 1950–1990 from Repertorium Plantarum Succulentarum. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew/Städtische Sukkulenten-Sammlung, Zürich.

- Greuter, W., J. McNeill, F. R. Barrie, H. M. Burdet, V. Demoulin, T. S. Filgueiras, D. H. Nicolson, P. C. Silva, J. E. Skog, P. Trehane, N. J. Turland & D. L. Hawksworth (editors). 2000. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Saint Louis Code). Regnum Veg. 138.
- Iliff, J. 2002. The Andean Opuntias: An annotated checklist of the indigenous non-platyopuntioid opuntias (Cactaceae—Opuntioideae) of South America, Succ. Pl. Res. 6: 133–244.
- Navarro, G. 1996. Catálogo ecológico preliminar de las cactáceas de Bolivia. Lazaroa 17: 33–84.

- Ritter, F. 1980. Kakteen in Südamerika. Band 2. Argentinien/Bolivien. Selbstverlag, Spangenberg.
- ———. 1981. Kakteen in Südamerika. Band 4. Peru. Selbstverlag, Spangenberg.
- Rowley, G. D. (editor). 1961. Repertorium Plantarum Succulentarum. X. International Association of Plant Taxonomists, Utrecht. Regnum Veg. 21.